

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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PRETTIEST!
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Mr. Polk uttered these words with feeling, and declared eternal warfare on both the old parties. The bloody shirt, he said, will be wrapped around the old sectional agitators, and they will be buried too deep for resurrection.

There Will Be a Third Party.

"Will the alliance conference at Washington in February declare for a third party?"

"I cannot say; but there will be a third party. It might have been prevented four months ago, but now it is too late. Our people in the south have been abused and sneered at by the democratic bosses and the democratic press, and we will stand it no longer. The negro domination cry won't prevent a break of the solid democracy. We will take care of the negroes and see that they are allowed to vote. They are largely in this movement and will be an important factor in the campaign next year."

"How about the pension question?"

"The alliance has nothing to say against the pensioning of soldiers who fought for the union. When we were defeated we accepted the result as final and acquiesced. 'We shall never raise our voice against the legitimate pensioning of union soldiers.' It is the result of warfare and we can shake hands with our northern brothers who won the blue and feel that they are receiving only justice from a government whom we helped to preserve."

Confident of Victory.

Mr. Polk said the people's party would, in his opinion, carry every southern state next year. The alliance was for the Oaks demands and would have nothing else.

To DEFEAT THE THIRD PARTY.

Democrats and Republicans in Kansas Are Fusing.

TOPEKA, Kas., September 13.—[Special.]—Now only the republicans and democrats fused in nine judicial districts in Kansas to prevent the judiciary falling into the hands of men who openly preach socialism and wink at repudiation, but the determination to defeat the people's party organization whenever possible, and thus protect the credit and good name of Kansas, is the desire of all good citizens without regard to party.

Democrats, as well as republicans, are disgusted with the Peffer and Simpson school of politics, and in many counties of the state a combination ticket will be formed, and the combined vote of both parties will be thrown to defeat the people's party. It is believed that this new movement can be generally defeated in the county elections this fall, it will rapidly disintegrate and become the minority party in Kansas.

The republicans of Geary county, a people's party stronghold, took the initiative yesterday and many other counties will follow the example.

It Was Nearly Unanimous.

The Geary county republican committee met at Junction City, and by a vote of 40 to 1 decided to combine with the democrats to defeat the people's party organization.

The general feeling was that the material prosperity of the state demanded that both the old parties lay aside political feeling and personal prejudices long enough to defeat a party that openly threatened repudiation and the enactment of state and national laws which history and statesmen tell us are impracticable and unworkable in the extreme.

The republicans of Geary county voted that it was the duty of all republicans to meet the democratic

and democratic fusion.

It was nearly unanimous.

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get to be worth that much to any officer or officer of the law."

"What was the trouble you got into in Florida?" he was asked.

"I don't care to talk of that now. It's all over with."

"How did you get out of it?"

"By a special act—"

And then, as if he had been peaking too fast, he stopped quickly. A second later he went on:

"I wish it could all be forgotten. Why can't a man's sins be forgiven by man as they are forgiven by God? There is no charity in this world. I guess death is my only relief."

"Where are you wanted?" was asked.

"I know of no place, I have said. I think in a few days I will be out again, but then it will be the same old thing: 'Move on, move on.' Pinkerton is after me, and I must keep going."

"What's Pinkerton after you?"

"I don't feel like telling. I had trouble with Bob Pinkerton in New York once, and his bobs all over the country have orders to keep me moving. When I got out of the Florida trouble I had been in Savannah but a short time when I got orders to move on. I was just getting a grip on work when it came, and I went to Atlanta. Then when things began looking bright in Atlanta it was the same."

"Why didn't you fight?"

"I couldn't," and his answer was almost a groan.

"Then I went to Rome and was identified by John Martin, whom I knew in Kansas City, and a man named Scanlan from Indiana. Again I moved. I got off near Calhoun, and when I walked into town a 'collar' touched me. They were always on my track. I paid a lawyer \$20 to get me a writ of habeas corpus, but the marshal turned me out before it was served. That lawyer was a sticker, and wouldn't give me back but \$5."

"When did you go back to Atlanta?"

"I was there two days. I had been notified to move on, but when I got back I was fixed. Why, I stood in front of the Kimball and smoked a cigar with impunity. But my money gave out and I had to get somewhere where I could touch the wire. I couldn't do it in Atlanta because I was known, and came here. It takes money to live this way. Why, I haven't eaten a meal in safety—in I don't know when. It's always bribe some one to get it."

"Where are your clothing?"

"Scattered over the country, but I'll get 'em together by and by. If I could get to New York I'd be safe."

"Why so?"

"I have friends there. But the papers down here have taken up the cry and I'm branded. I've been driven out of my profession almost. If they'll leave me alone I'll make an honest living. Pinkerton's men drove Crittenden out the same way when he was the brightest man on the American press. They got after Kurtz and didn't rest until they sent him up."

"But of all they have said," Stein went on, "that story about my mother hurt me worst. Now, I never swindled her out of a dollar."

And the poor fellow began crying.

"If my mother was living," he began.

"Have you any relatives living?"

"Not a one."

"Where did you stop in Atlanta?"

"At the Markham. I was known there as Raymond, and did some work for THE CONSTITUTION. Had I been given a chance I would have made a hit. All this talk about having killed two or three men, and having broken all the laws is untrue."

"What about doing up Hoxie?" he was asked.

"That's another lie," he answered warmly. "Hoxie was led to believe that one of his men had been gambling in Chicago, and he hired me to find out. When I left he gave me \$200 and a letter to his agent in Chicago to get more. I got \$150 more, and when I went back to St. Louis and made my report Hoxie was pleased. He was sick in bed, but his wife let me see him, and knows that what I say is true."

"What about doing up Vanderbilt?"

"There's no truth in that whatever."

"Did you ever kill any one but Fredericks?"

"No, and I wish he had killed me."

"What about that Baltimore racket?"

"It's like others you have heard of—true."

"What about that Central train robbery?"

"The description fits me," he answered with a smile, "but I know as much about it as you printed."

Then, putting his hand in his pocket, Stein pulled out a roll of manuscript, saying:

"Here's something I have written, and I want you to print it. I'd ask you to stop there, but I'm a newspaper man and know what you want."

Here is what the manuscript was:

Stein's Own Statement

"If all the facts were known in my case I believe I would be as much pitied as condemned. The truth is bad—shameful; the embellishments are simply monstrous. The fact of the matter is, that I am not a great criminal, nor a shrewd, cunning villain, as the newspapers have pictured me, going about seeking what I might devour, but a hunted, hounded, sick and heart-broken man, who has been driven into desperation, if ever anybody in this world has been."

"Now this is the truth, as God is my judge. Prior to the shooting of Fredericks my career was honorable, upright and successful. I was just a boy, a good deal less than twenty-one. I had done very well in my profession and was foolish, vain of course, and a little wild. I got into the toils of a bad woman, a woman ten years older than myself, and you who read this, you who have had children of your own, do not forget that I was a boy—away from the influences of my home—all by myself. Well, in a midnight quarrel on this woman's staircase I killed Fredericks. God help me—I wish it had been I. But it was a case of self-defense. He had a cocked revolver in his hand when he fell. At my first trial I was convicted. The decision was reversed on the grounds of perjury of witnesses for the prosecution and next time I was acquitted. This is all a matter of record. I did not assassinate him. The jury, who heard all the facts, declared me justified, and they certainly knew more about it than any newspaper at this day, possibly can. I ask, in the light of this acquittal, whether it is right to still call me a murderer?

"But nevertheless, I was branded as such. Then followed the loss of my mother's property through business disasters with which I had no more to do than I had to do with the deluge. But I was saddled with it all the same, not by her, heaven knows, but by those outsiders whose merciless pursuit has since made my life not worth the living. Follies and vices which I possessed in common with nine other men out of ten were suddenly stripped to the public eye accompanied by a denunciation so fierce and general that I withered under it. Facts were distorted, stories were deliberately invented and without being conscious that I had been guilty of any very grievous wrong I literally awoke one morning to find myself an Ishmaelite with everybody's hand turned against me."

"It drove me desperate, and feeling that the doors of my profession were suddenly closed in my face, I went headlong to the bad. Now it may well be asked, if all this was untrue,

why did I not face the music? In reply let me ask how many times are there who if their pet vices, their little private follies and peccadilles were suddenly exposed in their worst light, could make a satisfactory defense? In my case there was just a sufficient grain of truth in what was said to make it impossible for me to creditably explain, and sufficient falsehood toadden me with a sense of injustice.

"Anyhow, I burned the bridges behind me. After my first misstep my fate was absolutely sealed. Horrified at my position I made effort after effort to start all over again, but I was always recognized and always driven out. I can say, as I hope for mercy hereafter, that everything wrong I did in that horrible time I was urged into by necessity, want, sometimes actually by hunger. That whole period is one awful nightmare to me. Crazy to forget and afraid to think, I stupefied myself with whisky and opium, and I do not believe that upon the face of the earth there was a pitiful wreath than as I fled from place to place, seeking vainly to escape the pursuit of the past."

"I wound it up by getting into prison. God only knows what I suffered there, but on the other hand I began to hope. I believed that in the interval my past would be forgotten—that I could start life again under a different name. I think this hope alone kept me alive."

"When I emerged I went to a southern city and, without difficulty, procured work. I greatly pleased my employer, and the future looked entirely bright. One day a railroad detective recognized me, stopped me on the street and demanded to know what I was doing. I told him He replied that I was 'wanted,' that I had best leave town. I assured him that there was no case against me, and then he insisted that I give the details of my life to both the office where I worked and the hotel where I stopped. I knew what that meant. I couldn't do it. I spent one night of agonizing indecision, and then left the city.

"I came to Atlanta and tried it over again. Just as I was obtaining a foothold of the results of a great agency (which I will name if necessary) ordered me preemptorily to get out of 'his territory.' I'm sorry," he said, "but I'm employed to keep you people out. You'll have to go or I'll show you up!" I begged and pleaded with him and the first tears that I have shed for many a year came to my eyes when I thought of my ruined life and the horrible prospect of being driven back into the old path. But he was inexorable. I had to go. Then came flight and then the exposure. The old story all over again. When I was arrested here I was footloose, distracted, penniless, friendless, every face turned against me, all the newspapers at full cry at my heels and caring but very little how soon the end came.

"Now, what more is there to add? Very little. I have tried and tried, and failed. Crimes that I never dreamed of have been laid at my door. It makes no difference what a stronger or better man would have done; I have done the best I could. I only asked for the privilege of working unobstructed for an honest living. I expect that his statement will be attacked and ridiculed and reviled. Candidly, I don't care; it is the first I have ever written, and will be the last. It comes straight from my misery, and let me tell you that when I was in Atlanta the other day and walked up past the cemetery by the dummy road—not knowing where I could sleep that night undisturbed and in safety—I looked over into that quiet and peaceful tract, and I felt as if my heart would break. It made me think of my dead father and mother—how they once loved me and were proud of me—and I envied the people who were resting there for the tranquility I have not known for so many years and years.

"Orthe HARPER STEIN."

Late in the evening Stein was taken to Decatur by Sheriff Austin and placed in jail. As the cell door closed he drew out his spectacles, and putting them on smiled, saying:

"Make any change? Send me something to read."

When Stein was in Atlanta he wore a short, dark beard. This he shaved off since he left Rome. A silk hat and a dark suit of clothes were in Atlanta had been laid away for a mixed cutaway coat with vest to match and a light pair of breeches. His white shirt had given place to a heavy dark flannel.

Just what will become of Stein no one can tell.

His past may be dark and full of wrongdoing, but I believe if he were given a chance he would sin no more, and for one I'm in favor of giving him the chance.

These are men in Atlanta who have known Stein all his life, and one of these says:

"At seventeen Stein was city editor of The Leadville Times. He left Leadville and was about the roughest place in the west. He did fine work, but was caught in the wild whirlpool of recklessness and debauchery, and soon was going all the gait. He was guilty of no overt acts of crime, but was on the road, and his past was laid away for a mixed cutaway coat with vest to match and a light pair of breeches. His white shirt had given place to a heavy dark flannel.

ON THE WAR PATH.

THE LAST MEETING.

CLOSE OF THE GREAT RELIGIOUS REVIVAL AT ROME LAST NIGHT.

TWO SERMONS BY REV. SAM JONES.

Thousands Promise to Lead a Better Life. A Law and Order League to Be Organized.

ROME, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—The great religious revival closed tonight. It was a finish. Thousands attended the meetings at the opening last Sunday, and thousands crowded the buildings on this, the last day's services. The meetings have been characterized by the greatest audiences that ever assembled in Rome; by the most eloquent, soul-stirring sermons Sam Jones ever preached; by the most intense interest manifested by the godly and the ungodly.

This morning Mr. Jones preached. Rev. Warren Candler delivered one of his most powerful sermons at 3:30 o'clock, and to-night Mr. Jones swayed the great mass with his earnest appeals and his passionate eloquence.

Tonight several thousand stood up, signifying their intention to lead a better life. The conversions are many.

A law-and-order league will be one of the results of the meetings. Several hundred representative citizens pledged themselves to meet tomorrow night and form a league for the maintenance of the purity and virtue of the city. The meetings closed tonight amid the greatest fervor.

A FALSE REPORT,

WHICH IS SAID TO IMPLICATE INNOCENT CITIZENS IN A MURDER.

ATLANTA, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—The news is informed that there has been a report in circulation for some days past that Messrs. Tip-Mauldin, G. W. Colvin and Mr. Colvin's son had murdered a Mr. McDonald, which is surely false, from the fact that Mr. McDonald spent a night at Mr. Fate Barfield's since he left Mr. Mauldin's, and has also written back to parties in the settlement since his departure. It is to be hoped that the parties circulating such reports will be more careful in the future and have more evidence before they express a belief that such is the case.

THE ATHENS COTTON MARKET.

THE OUTLOOK BRIGHTER THAN IT HAS EVER BEEN.

ATHENS, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—The fleecy staple is rolling in, and pretty steadily.

ATLANTA, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—The negro who passed a check for \$25 with the forged signature of Governor Ben Tillman, of South Carolina, upon W. H. Nurnberger, of Augusta, has been arrested. His name is Williams, and he was caught in Edgewood. He will be brought here tomorrow under

RECOMMENDED.

FORGED THE GOVERNOR'S NAME.

BEN TILLMAN'S SIGNATURE CALLED FOR TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—The negro who passed a check for \$25 with the forged signature of Governor Ben Tillman, of South Carolina, upon W. H. Nurnberger, of Augusta, has been arrested. His name is Williams, and he was caught in Edgewood. He will be brought here tomorrow under

RECOMMENDED.

A VALDOSTA DOCTOR WHO ANNOUNCES THAT HE STILL LIVES.

VALDOSTA, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—Dr. Benton Strange is on the war path and furnishes the following card for publication:

WISH TO SAY—

WANT TO SAY—

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THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY

The Daily, per year \$ 6.00
The Sunday (30 to 35 Pages) 2.00
The Daily and Sunday, per year 2.00
The Weekly, per year (15 Pages) 1.00
All editions Sent Postpaid to any address. At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so under no circumstances, unless accompanied by return postage.

NICHOLAS HOLLIDAY,
Eastern Advertising Agents.
Address, CONSTITUTION BUILDING, Atlanta, Ga.

12 CENTS PER WEEK

For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 5 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for THE DAILY and SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 8 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

Rated by Rowell's Newspaper Directory for 1891, in a classification of 5,000 more circulation than any other Georgia daily newspaper, and recommended as follows:

To the Publisher:—
Please observe the following true statement concerning your paper, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION:

The new book for advertisers, just issued by George P. Rowell & Co., specifies the best paper in each one of the states, territories, districts or provinces of the United States and Canada. This means the best paper for advertising. It is the best we will use in the state, and the one published which is read by the largest number and best class of persons throughout the state. For Georgia the paper named in the list is THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION." [Signed.]

GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., New York.

ATLANTA, GA., September 14, 1891.

Americans in England.

Mr. Chauncey Depew is authority for the statement that the English upper classes who have had the advantages of education are not familiar with half a dozen names in the United States.

A short time ago a New York letter containing some interesting gossip about Gould and Vanderbilt was returned by a London paper, with a note saying that English readers had never heard of those gentlemen, and therefore were not interested in them.

In this country the readers of newspapers become familiar with the names and history of many prominent Englishmen, but the English papers devote very little space to American news. It is difficult to explain such indifference. Intelligent men in London know a good deal about Lincoln and Davis, and Lee and Grant, but very few of them know whether Blaine is a republican or a democrat, and they do not know whether Cleveland is for high or low tariff. When questioned about their lack of information, they reply that "America is so young, don't you know?"

At the present time there is more talk in England about the late Albert Pike than about any other American of recent times. This is because there are 150,000 Free Masons over there, and they are all regarded Pike as the leading Mason of the world. Since his death they have been writing him up, and the impression very generally prevails that he was one of the greatest men that the United States ever produced.

After making due allowances for a little exaggeration, the fact must be admitted that most of our so-called famous or noted men have only a local celebrity. We see something of this here at home. Many a man who is supposed by his admirers to shape the destiny of the nation is hardly known outside of his own state or section. There are men who have been a recognized power whose names have rarely ever appeared in a New York paper, and on the other hand there are men of accidental prominence whose sayings and doings have filled a large space in the metropolitan dailies.

This thing called fame depends upon a good many accidental conditions to spread it abroad. The Hon. Elijah Fogram, of Dickens, who thought that England trembled at his name, is by no means an uncommon character in real life. However, we need not worry ourselves about it. If a man acts well his part, wherever he is placed, that is glory enough for him. It makes no difference whether he is known or unknown in distant communities, states or counties.

Under a Curse.

When men so far forget the obligations of humanity as to engage in the persecution of the Jews they show that they have read the Bible to very little purpose.

The crusade against the Jews in Russia is still going on. These harmless and oppressed people are robbed, imprisoned, shot down by soldiers, or left to starve to death in the open air. Even when they have fought the battles of Russia they are sent into exile. Their neighbors, rich and poor, are all joining in the great national man-hunt. Outside appeals and protests are ignored, and the Jew who can get over the borders with sound limbs has good cause to be thankful.

Already the czar and his people are beginning to feel the consequences of their wicked folly. The government needs money, and has its agents in all the capitals of Europe trying to obtain loans. This gives the Jew an opportunity to strike back. The influence of the Rothschilds is all-powerful in finance, and the money-lenders are refusing to let Russia have a dollar.

Now it is all. The hand of God has fallen heavily upon this cruel country, and thousands are dying of famine. A Greek priest who has just returned from some of the rural districts says that in one-half hour he saw sixteen persons in the last stages of starvation. They had been over a week without any food. Some had not strength enough left to eat what the priest gave them. In the cottages, in the streets, in front of the churches people were huddled together in groups, waiting for death to come to their relief. Some were maddened, while others seemed to be in a state of lethargic despair. They ate vegetables while they lasted, and then devoured the leaves of the trees.

It is hard to believe that the rulers of a country now under such a terrible curse should continue their inhuman persecution of their fellow men, but there is a red mist before their eyes, and nothing but blood will satisfy them. The government promises to relieve the famine if it can borrow enough money, but as it also wants \$140,000,000 to put its army on a war footing, the capitalists of Europe, who are either Jews or friends to that race, do not feel disposed to open their vaults.

From all accounts the situation will grow

worse instead of better. The Jews will suffer, but how will it be with their oppressors, when famine, discontent and foreign war shall have finished their deadly work?

A Reform Club that Does Not Reform.

The New York Evening Post say that THE CONSTITUTION is very much mistaken in assuming that the Reform Club of New York city has decided to oppose Judge Crisp, of Georgia, for the speakership. THE CONSTITUTION, however, made no assumption, but commented on a report that was telegraphed to some southern newspapers.

We suppose The Post speaks by the card, and if it does, the Reform Club is an affair without teeth or claws. It says that the club is prohibited by its own constitution from endorsing or opposing any candidate for political office. This being the case, it is difficult to understand what the Reform Club was begun for. We had supposed that it was a political organization intended to bring about reforms in politics, but it seems to be nothing more than a mugwump mystery.

A Flower Club.

We observe that at least a few of the northern negroes are growing tired of washing dishes for the republican party for the sake of the meat skins and bread crumbs that are left over. Henry F. Downing, a negro of prominence and intelligence, has organized a colored Flower Club in New York city, and it is evidently his purpose to make the situation for all it is worth.

There ought to be a good deal in it, too, for the party which can attract and hold the negro vote in six or seven of the northern states is pretty sure of victory. The negroes hold the balance of power in a number of these states, and it is their votes which have given the republican party its national victories. The result of it all is that the condition of the negro at the north, both politically and industrially, is infinitely worse than that of the negro at the south.

It is about time for the colored brother to begin to learn some sense.

How They Lie.

It was expected that the republican platform of New York would be a fraud, but no one supposed that it would be made the vehicle of a deliberate falsehood. The financial plank is the lying one. It declares: "The act of July 4, 1890, provided for the purchase of the silver product of American mines and the issuing of new treasury notes protected by a reserve of 100 cents' worth of silver for every dollar issued," except in so far as there is 100 cents' worth of silver in the standard dollar.

This is a truly republican statement. The Sherman law doesn't provide for the purchase of American silver. The government is to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of bullion each month, no matter where it comes from. Nor is there any "reserve of 100 cents' worth of silver for every dollar issued," except in so far as there is 100 cents' worth of silver in the standard dollar.

The silver notes that are issued on the purchases of bullion are to be redeemed in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury. In the new law is this further provision, which exposes the lie in Platt's New York platform, namely, that after July 1, 1891, the secretary shall "coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes herein provided."

What does this mean, except that the new treasury notes issued against silver bullion are to be redeemed in silver dollars—the dollars which the republican editors and orators are denouncing as dishonest dollars?

Isn't it about time for these people to stop lying and make the dollars honest by remonetizing silver?

An Every-Day Incident.

As a rule, actors are jolly good fellows. The percentage of crime among them is said to be smaller than it is in any other profession.

Poor Curtis, the inimitable "Sam'l" of Sonora, who is in jail at San Francisco, charged with fatally shooting an officer who had arrested him for being drunk and disorderly, may or may not be a murderer. The facts are yet to be heard from.

Taking it for granted that Curtis killed the officer, suggests the thought that his crime is a very common one. A man takes a few drinks, and gets tangled up with a stranger. The bibulous one gets mad, draws a weapon and kills the other. Then he is arrested, and protests that he knows nothing about it, that he has no enemies, and never carries a weapon. He really believes that he is unjustly and cruelly treated if he is prosecuted and punished.

Such tragedies occur every day. The best-tempered men sometimes act like fiends when they are overcome by liquor. Doubtless many of them tell the truth when they declare, like Curtis, that they are totally unconscious of their actions while intoxicated. But this is no excuse in law, and they have to stand the consequences.

When the facts of the Curtis case come to light the prisoner may possibly be vindicated. We hope so, but the wretched man's apparent ignorance of what has occurred is not much in his favor. Drunken men do the most unexpected things one moment and know nothing about them the next. We are all familiar with such freaks.

The moral of this Curtis case lies on the surface. It speaks for itself, and if it is heeded it will save many a human life, and save many a clever man from becoming a criminal.

A Queer Piece of Business.

The treasury department has practically declared that it will not redeem gold certificates with silver dollars, even though the holders of the certificates prefer silver to gold. A circular to this effect was issued awhile ago. It reads: "The issue of silver certificates being limited to the amount of silver dollars held by the treasury for their redemption or exchange, for the present standard silver dollars can be furnished only for silver certificates deposited for exchange, or in return for those received for redemption."

This was such a pretty howdy-do, that the New Orleans Times-Democrat directed its Washington correspondent to ask for an explanation. The correspondent sent this reply by telegraph:

Mr. Necker says that if the treasury had enough silver dollars to enable them to do so, the officials would gladly exchange them for gold certificates. As a matter of fact, however, silver certificates have been issued for all the silver dol-

lars on hand, and if these certificates are presented the department must redeem them in silver dollars. The silver dollars must therefore be held to meet any silver certificates that may be presented. If any of the dollars were paid out on gold certificates, it would follow that just as many silver certificates issued on those dollars could not be paid on presentation.

The interpretation of this is that Necker is afraid he will give out so many silver dollars that when the holders of the silver certificates go to the treasury they will be paid nothing but gold—a contingency too terrible to contemplate.

We believe, however, that this refusal of the treasury to redeem gold notes with silver is a part of the policy of the administration to draw the line between gold and silver in order to give point to the republican claim that the silver dollar is a dishonest dollar.

PAPPY HARRISON is no doubt anxious for the time to come when Son Russell will return to his cozy home in Montana.

BARON DE FAVA, who was Italian minister at Washington, has been arrested because he was short in his accounts. There is no law in Italy for arresting a man who is short in his intellect, otherwise the king and his cabinet would be serving a term.

THE DEMOCRATIC of New York will nominate a state ticket tomorrow, and it will win.

PERHAPS J. SLOAT FASSETT will be the next republican candidate for president.

IT, AS has been stated, Governor Campbell, of Ohio, is an anti-silver man, his illness won't do much harm as his wellness would. The democratic campaign seems to be in first class shape.

It is said that even J. Sloat Fassetts' under-shorts are marked with Tom Platt's name.

IT WOULD be well for the West End authorities to carefully inspect the last batch of paving that has been put down on Gordon street. It doesn't seem to be a very pretty piece of work.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

"THE NEXT protection a young woman can have in New York city," said a big policeman on the Broadway squad recently, "is one of those little silver crosses that the King's Daughters wear. I've noticed that nowadays the professional washer will first look at the bosom of a woman to see if that little cross is dangling from a buttonhole. If it is, he'll take it off by the end of the street. They are a noble class. When they started to build up from ruins, of course they set out to make money, but not that alone. While the mine was removed, they vindicated their intelligent aspirations by their schools and their library, and also they exhibited their benevolence and patriotic monument to the world."

SARAH BERNHARDT in her new play, "Pauline Blanchard," at San Francisco, was so tremendously sensational in the murder and insanity scenes that women fainted and strong men groaned. The actress in this play shows greater power than she was supposed to possess.

THE UNDERGROUND system of electric railways in London will be built in Paris, and probably in New York. This system solves the problem of rapid transit. The cost of running is only 7 cents a mile. In a new place the tunneling can be done very cheaply. It is predicted that underground railways will become practicable in cities of a hundred thousand inhabitants.

FRESH HICKORY NUTS.

THE GOOD TIME Coming.
Can you tell the times are brightening,
And will realize your dreams;
Then is gold in all the lightning
And the sun has silver beams;

THE WORLD is cutting capers
That are wondrous to behold;
They are starting weekly papers,
And that means—a world of gold!

From Atlanta to Savannah
There rings a cry of hope;
So wave the Hillside Banner
And give the Bugle song!

HANLON's QUITMAN SU is scoring an unprecedented success. The far-famed humorist of the raged Alabam is a prophet who has honor in his own country.

AN AWFUL CATASTROPHE.
He's now as quiet as a mouse
And for no lectures bidden;
His latest speech brought down the house
And fifty men were killed.

DON'T run down your town," says the Billville Banner. "It is a heap better to blow it up with dynamite."

EDITOR IRWIN is making the columns of The Commercial Solid South Sparkle. The South is always sold down at Conyers.

A HOME THURST.
"Six years ago," said the editor, "we struck this town."

"YES," said the delinquent subscriber, "and the town has never recovered from the blow!"

EDITORS who carry Waterbury watches should heed this warning from The Brunswick Times:

"YOU're pressed for time," his wife remarked—
"Time you'll never get."

He hurried off, and down the road
A highwayman he met.

"Hand out your watch, old man," said he,
With iron voice subdue.

Reckoned his victim: "Wife was right."

I'm surely pressed for time."

Editor IRWIN is making the columns of The Commercial Solid South Sparkle. The South is always sold down at Conyers.

A SUBSCRIBER writes to The Buchanan Banner:

"MR. EDITOR, I think sometimes I could write poems. The Good Time Coming."

He's now as quiet as a mouse
And for no lectures bidden;

His latest speech brought down the house
And fifty men were killed.

IT'S WITH the Farmers.

From The Toccoa, Ga., News.

PERSONS unable to take a daily paper cannot do better than subscribe for THE WEEKLY ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. In addition to the general news, it contains a large amount of interesting and instructive reading, making it a most valuable paper for the family and the home. Farmers will find this weekly of especial interest to them; it contains a great deal of valuable instruction for them, and moreover it advocates the interests of the Farmers' Alliance and yields a powerful influence in behalf of this great reform movement.

GENERAL GEORGIA GOSSIP.

There is a grave in Carroll county which marks the resting place of probably the last revolution soldier in the state. At least, at the date of his death, he was supposed to be the last survivor of the war of independence. His name was Alexander Goggins. His career was thrilling and romantic. He took up arms in defense of his country, and joined Colonel Williams in the siege at the battle of King's Mountain. In the battle he was wounded in his left shoulder. Sometimes after his return to Georgia he was in a scouting party, he was shot through the left shoulder with a musket ball. After he got well, in another scouting party, he was cut down with a broadsword by the toes and left wrist.

He was a queer fellow, but he was a good soldier. He took up arms in defense of his country, and joined Colonel Williams in the siege at the battle of King's Mountain. In the battle he was wounded in his left shoulder. Sometimes after his return to Georgia he was in a scouting party, he was shot through the left shoulder with a musket ball. After he got well, in another scouting party, he was cut down with a broadsword by the toes and left wrist.

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He was known as "the old warhorse," and was one of the bravest and most daring patriots of the revolution.

LINCOLN county is noted for many things besides being the home of that old jurist, Judge Dooley, Longstreet's Georgia Sojourner—who could fight his weight in wisdom, and who made himself an expert in the art of gorging by digging imaginary

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THE CHINESE RIOTS.

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DEALING WITH THE RIOTERS.

The British Minister Asks Several

Questions of the Officials.

CATHOLIC BISHOP RECEIVES WARNING

From a Chinese Official—A Landslide Carries Away One Hundred Houses.

Other News from China.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13.—The British steamer China arrived early this morning from Hong Kong and Yokohama twelve days, two hours and fifty-five minutes from the latter port. It was thought she would attempt to break the record made by the Vancouver steamer. The Chinese official who tried to do so was a landslides carrier away one hundred houses.

John Wilson, British minister, has passed strongly against the dilatory manner in which the Chinese government dealt with the Chinese riots and has put three questions to the government, asking first, why the adjutant general of the Chinese was not dispatched through the empire by telegraph? Second, why the Chinese magistrate who tried to do so was degraded? Third, why the Chinese did nothing, were not punished? and why the punishment of the guilty at Tschuch was delayed? The Chinese government sent the questions to his excellency, Sir John Wilson, British minister, has passed strongly against the dilatory manner in which the Chinese government dealt with the Chinese riots and has put three questions to the government, asking first, why the adjutant general of the Chinese was not dispatched through the empire by telegraph? Second, why the Chinese magistrate who tried to do so was degraded? 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